POLO GROUNDS—Buffalo Bill. UNION SOURRE TREATRE—2 and 8-Art Entertainment Index to Abvertisements.

Page.	Cel.	Page.	Col
Awgsements 9	6	Miscellaneous10	D. 5
Apputtpeements10	- 5	Marriages and Denths 5	- 1
Ranking Houses and		New Publications U	11
Bankers 0	4	Ocean Steamers 6	- 4
PUNIDOS Notices 4	1	Proposais 3	- 5
Beare and Rooms 6	8	Professional 9	- 1
Dividend Notices 9	4.5	Real Estate 8	
Excursions 9	6	Religious Notices 3	2.6
Fireworks 9	6	Sales by Anction 3	
F:nepcial 9	8	Savines Banks 9	3
Grates and Penders. 3	6	Situations Wanted 6	84
Bern Wanted 6	4	Special Notices, 5	
Ice Cream 8	6	Steamboats and R. R. B	456
Isstruction 6	23	Summer Resorts 9	1.3
Legas Notices 9	5	Teachers 6	- 3
Miscellaneous. 9	8	The Turf 9	

Ensinces Metices.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—Each \$5 doubled within 39 days loss impossible. Hindale City, adjoining beautiful Garden City and Creatmore Rife, Range—several thousand building less surrounding depot, \$175 each; meathly payments, so. Circulars of R. Wilson, Attorney, \$35 Broadway, N. Y.

Costan's Exterminators destroy Bedbugs, Beaches, Bats. Mice, Moths, Fless, Fless, Anta, Cockrosches, Lice, Infallible remedies. Not poismous. 405 Broome-st., 70 Matton-lane. All stores.

ECLIPSE EXTRA DRY, FINEST NATURAL CHAM-PACKE. Absolutely pure. Also choice California Clarcts, Hocks, Ports, Sherries, Burgundies. Figuresic WM, Lutroise. Agent, 51 Warren-st. \$4-FULL SETS-Painless extracting without

charge if artificial teeth are to be inserted: teeth repaired or made while waiting. Lady in attendance, 502 and 504 3d-ave, corner 34th-st., also 272 West 34th-st. DR, MODEMANN. SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH. Coel sea breezes. Cure for Catarrh, hay Pever, Mr. Chilis and Fever. Good fishing, sailing and bathing. Trains from Long Island, 8:35 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.

SEALSKIN and all leading fashionable Fur pairing seally done. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 103 Prince-t. Garments purchased, kept on storage free if desired.

To THE CONSUMPTIVE.-Let those who TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Left those with larguist, under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one castly tried, "Wilbor's Compound of Coot Liver Oil and Linne" without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as formerly used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Linne with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbon, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Admiral Courbet has been instructed to demand an apology from China. —— The summing up in the Ene case was begun yesterday. Two Spanish officers were sentenced to be shot for desertion. ==== There were seven deaths from cholera in Toulon. ____ The lacrosse team will sail for New-York to-day.

CONGRESS .- In Senate bill introduced to incorporate National Encampment, G. A. R.; McGarramider the vote defeating the "Backbone" forfeiture bill was lost.

Domestic .- A schooner wrecked off Barnegat six persons drowned. - A woman was frightened nearly to death in Cleveland by three friends. = Further damage by the storms was reported North Carolina. - Commencement of Kingston Academy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Board of Estimate yesterday appropriated \$350,000 for enlarging the Museum of Art and authorized the purchase of a farm for insane people. - Glenullen, Exile, the Target colt, Barnes, Lena, the Lerna colt and Charlemagne won the Sheepshead Bay races. === Yale defeated Harvard at baseball by a score of 4 to 2. Good play was shown in the Lawn Tennis Tournament at Orange, = Testimony against Carpenter, on trial for murder, was given. The convention of instructors of the deaf and dumb was continued. ____ The man injurd at a Staten Island picnic died. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.63 cents. === Stocks were irregular but generally depressed, and after a sharp recovery

THE WEATERS-TRIBUNE local observations indieate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 81°; lowest, 58°; aver-

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The Daily Tribune mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents permonth, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. The Daily Tribune will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes

It is creditable to the Board of Estimate that it has so promptly made the appropriation of \$350,000, authorized by the Legislature, for enlarging the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The present building has proved inadequate to accommodate the constantly growing collection of art treasures in charge of the trustees. The about the deadest man in America politically. museum is one of the leading attractions of the city and has proved to be a great public benefit. It was visited last year by 1,100,000 persons.

The reports from the leading cities of the State are unanimous as to the increase of Blaine enthusiasm. Campaign clubs are constantly forming, and all the indications point to a very successful canvass. Even the few Independents begin to realize their mistake in talking against the ticket. The secretary of Mr. Curtis's committee yesterday officially informed the reporters "that it was not the purpose of the Independents to support the Democratic candidate for President, no matter who he might

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has added over one million dollars to the Deficiency bill as it came from the House. A large part of this increase is for the payment of additional claims under the War and other Departments. If the House had been wise it would not have neglected to make provision for such claims. But it is regarded as "smart" by Mr. Randall to refuse necessary appropriations in order to gain a cheap credit for economy.

The American Lacrosse Team, which is expected to arrive home at the end of next week. was in the last game, played at Belfast. The | which to base the expectation of Republican | For several years past the character of our

Irish have taken more interest in lacrosse than | triumph. Republican administration has given the English, and they play a better game. The Americans have been hospitably entertained everywhere, and the trip cannot fail to be productive of good results in popularizing international games with a class who do not follow them in a professional way.

The practice of printing speeches in The Congressional Record that have never been delivered in Congress has given rise to many flagrant acts of injustice. One of the worst of these cases was brought to the attention of New-Jersey, chose that rather cowardly method of printing an alleged speech containing an attack on Senator Logan, charging him with being "a land monopolist who owns 80,000 acres in the Territories." As the falsity of the story was long ago exposed, there was no excuse for reprinting it in The Record. It is to be hoped that the proposition to forbid the printing of speeches in The Record not actually spoken in Congress will become law.

CORPSES TO THE FRONT.

In Democratic circles there is a visible reacion against Cleveland. His prospects of nomination, so bright a week or two ago, seem to be waning again. The buzzing of the few socalled Independents, which warmed Democratic hearts with hope at first, has grown fainter. Cool Democratic leaders see that the defection from Republican ranks amounts to much less than they had hoped. The failure of the New-York rings to secure a hearty support of the Governor by the delegation from this State, and the failure of the McLean party to control the delegation from Ohio, have both worked to the disadvantage of Governor Cleveland. In addition, there has been some shrewd conspiring by men who want to dodge the tariff question, by men who want to secure the nomination for omebody else, and by capable leaders who consider that Cleveland would not be a strong candidate. The drift, at present, seems to be once more toward "the old man," if not "the old ticket." Of all Democratic blunders, it is the strangest

and the biggest to suppose that the Republicans shrink from an overhauling of the campaign of 1876. The truth is that the Republicans are ready for that entertainment at any time. They would like nothing better than to have occasion to deal with that business thoroughly. There are men in the country who understand full well that the true inwardness of the campaign of 1876 never has been known to the public, and never will be, probably, unless the Democrats themselves invite an opening of the old mine. Republicans would particularly like to consider what frauds were committed in that campaign, and by whom; what sums of money were spent, and for what; what forged and false returns were made, and at whose instigation: how many electoral votes the Democratic party really secured, which had behind them votes of the people; what votes were stolen, and what attempts to steal votes were made, by cipher dispatches, secret agents, and otherwise; what infamous corruption of electors was attempted, and why it failed. Whenever that investigation is opened again, if ever, it will brand with unutterable and ineffaceable disgrace the foreheads of some men who do not now dream that they are in danger.

It would be a lively campaign, if Mr. Tilden should be nominated; there is no doubt about it. The American people would be kept on the broad grin for four months, at least, and would never be able to think of the campaign of 1884, in after years, without an explosion of laughter. On the part of Mr. Blaine's friends, at all events, it would be an aggressive campaign-quite aggressive enough to satisfy anybody. The unspeakably pure persons, who are han bill reported adversely; conference report on not able to think of Mr. Blaine without a shud-Invalid Pension bill agreed to; General Deficiency der, would have a fine opportunity to imagine Appropriation bill reported = House passed excuses for Mr. Tilden's long years of naptitude excuses for Mr. Tilden's long years of naptitude in corrunt methods his theft of votes in 1868. corrupt methods, his theft of votes in 1868, his "still-hunts" and what they meant, his wrecking of railroads and accumulation of millions by that species of honest toil, his loud professions of "Reform," and his careful abstention from any punishment of Democratic from Maryland. Great destruction was caused in rogues in canal matters, his evasion of taxes tences? for many years, and the scrupulous integrity of his sworn reports to United States officials. When they get well into a campaign, as the followers and defenders of a great reformer of the sham Democratic sort, they will understand better than they do now why the people are prone to sneer at pretences of exalted and un-

approachable virtue. The fact is that the Democratic party would not dare to name Mr. Tilden as its candidate, except as a last resort. If convinced that its defeat with any other candidate is quite certain, it may fall back in a sort of despair upon "the frauds of 1876," as the only hope of escaping the tariff issue. But even there they would blunder, as everywhere else. The record of Mr. Tilden as a free trade leader and contributor to free trade funds has not yet been used. His opinions are not easily hidden. The Republicans allowed the tariff question to be thrust into the background in 1876 by the charges of corruption which then filled the public mind. But Mr. Tilden, if a candidate in 1884, would not be able to get away from the Tilden of 1864-

The people have a right to vote for or against a real man, and not an empty mask. Mr. Tilden's name, as a mere cloak for some lessknown candidate for Vice-President, who might be expected to become the President at an early date, would not kindle enthusiasm. Most people, indeed, would think it very like an insult to put up such a candidate. But even if he were as physically vigorous and capable as he notoriously is a tottering paralytic, Mr. Tilden is The party that finds itself driven to nominate a political corpse may as well die itself, and be

THE VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

The Republicans of this State confidently expect to win a victory this fall. They enter the campaign entertaining the firm conviction that | ing to him at the end of his voyage, New-York is going to take its rightful place at the head of the Blaine and Logan column. And this cheerful expectation is no mere phantom of hope. It rests upon solid foundations,

Since the organization of their party the New fairly beaten in a Presidential year. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Fremont in 1868, for Grant in 1872, for Tilden in 1876 gave the State to Seymour in 1868. In 1876 a help of Tilden, under the impression that he was possible seven (with one in dispute) certainly

in favor of their winning. The contrasted records of the two parties in has made an excellent record on British soil. this State, since the last Presidential election The team has suffered only one defeat, and that was held, furnish another cogent reason upon

us low taxes. Democratic administration has given us high taxes. The Democratic Legislature of 1883 shirked the convict labor question. The Republican Legislature of 1884 manfully met it. The Democratic Legislature of 1883 did nothing for the relief of the overburdened taxpayers of the metropolis. The Republican Legislature of 1881 passed the notable and salutary reform bills. The Democratic Legislature of 1883 raised the tax rate from 2.45 mills to 3.25. The Republican Legislature of 1884 reduced the tax rate from 3.25 to both houses yesterday. Mr. McAdoo, of 2.23 mills. And if this comparison be extended so as to bring the general character of the two parties under review, the result will be equally helpful to the Republicans. They have al along been the party of reform in New-York. Republican administration paid off the great war debt. Republicans originated the policy which secured the amendments to the Constitution under which the canal and prison systems were wholesomely reorganized in the interest of economy. These propositions cannot be disputed. To verify them it is only necessary to consult the public records.

No wonder, therefore, that our New-York Republicans are now found with a cheerful courage on. The prestige of success gained in many a hard-fought Presidential battle is with them. The consciousness that they deserve to succeed is with them. And to crown all, they enter this canvass under the leadership of the strongest and most popular Republican in the country, and are as united and harmonious as they ever were before at any time in the history of the party.

Democracy may be able to carry New-York some other year." They cannot carry it this vear.

HOW DOES IT DIFFER FROM A CASE OF FALSE PRETENCES?

The answer Mr. George William Curtis makes to the questions Assemblyman Youngs (a member of the convention that sent him to Chicago) addressed him seems to have struck a number of our correspondents as unsatisfactory. In publishing the remarks of a few of them, we take the opportunity to ask one or two further questions, on our ownaccount. We have had such a sincere regard for Mr. Curtis that we should be more than glad to find him able to give satisfactory answers to them.

Mr. Curtis says substantially that he went to Chicago to prevent the nomination of Mr. Blaine; and, failing in that, was forced by his conscience to bolt. Yet, when he was chosen a delegate to Chicago, it was already believed that nearly or quite a majority of the delegates from the whole country (certainly a majority from the Republican portions of the country) favored Mr. Blaine. Now, does Mr. Curtis believe that, if he had then avowed his purpose to bolt and try to defeat the Republican party, in case he should fail in convention to defeat the majority of its delegates, the Republicans of his district would ever have sent him to Chicago?

When the convention met, Mr. Curtis was sharply challenged by a California delegate as to his purpose to support the nomince. He parried the thrust by a speech understood to mean only that it was degrading to exact of a life-long Republican pledges of a good faith which should be taken for granted. Yet Mr. Curtis, as he now allows us to understand, then felt conscientiously bound to bolt if the majority triumphed, If he had frankly said so, in answer to the California delegate, does he suppose that he could have remained Chairman of the New York delegation another hour? Does he suppose he could have remained a member of the convention through another session ?

And, finally, since he could not have been sent to the convention if he had avowed his real purpose, and since he could not have remained as Chairman of the New-York delegation, or even as a member of the convention, if he had squarely met the challenge provoked by the suspicions his conduct had aroused, will Mr. Curtis point out the line which in his mind separates his conduct (-we are sure he thinks he sees such a line-) from that of a man who obtains and holds on to place and power under false pre-

THE DINGLEY SHIPPING BILL. The Dingley Shipping bill, which has passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President, is in most respects a sound measure, and calculated to improve the condition of the merchant marine by removing burdens which have proved vexatious, discouraging, and unnecessary. It is intended to assist the ship-owner and the seaman at the same time, and this is a wise policy. One of its best provisions is the prohibition of the payment of advance wages to seamen, while provision is made for allotments to bona fide relatives. There can be no doubt that the advance wages system has done more than anything else to breed a class of parasitical vermin who infest every port, and fatten on the folly of seamen by robbing them, under various thin disguises, of their advance notes. The abolition of this system will'strike a heavy blow at these land-sharks, and render the occupation of sailor boarding-house keepers much less remunerative. One section of the bill, providing that vessels in the foreign trade shall carry slop-chests, might easily have been improved. The fact is that most vessels of the kind do carry slop-chests, which are usually the perquisite of the captain; and these slop-chests are often the means of plundering They are supplied from them with clothing

and tobacco at exorbitant prices; prices so extravagant that a man may soon exhaust his earnings by drawing freely on the chest. Of course the seamen are helpless. The captain can charge what he pleases, and if the article is necessary they must pay the price. Now seamen should be protected by the formulation of buried as soon as possible in mercy to sensitive a regular slop-chest tariff. A certain fair percentage of profit being allowed to the owner or master-whichever provides the chest- he should be forbidden to charge any more, and thus Jack would be saved from plunder at sea, and might occasionally have a little money com

The abolition of the hospital tax for seamen is a good provision. The tonnage tax is considerably reduced, and is removed entirely as regards vessels trading with Canada. Supplies for American vessels in the foreign trade York Republicans have never, save once, been may be imported in bond free of duty. This also will be hailed as an important measure of relief, the duties on supplies for such vessels 1856, for Lincoln in 1860-'64, for Seymour in | having operated as a handicap on them in their competition with foreign bottoms, and so inand for Garfield in 1880. Fraudulent voting directly helped the latter at the expense of American owners. The extension of the drawgreat many independent voters came up to the | back of 10 per cent on imported materials to cases where ships are being built on foreign aca reformer. A score of five victories out of a count out of part domestic and part imported material, is calculated to stimulate American warrants a lively hope of winning again this shipbuilding. Consular fees from vessets fall. It goes to show that when our New-York | abroad are abolished, the fees henceforth being Republicans do their best the odds are largely paid by the Treasury. The provisions generally are intended to, and presumably will, render the building up of our merchant marine much easier, and at the same time do something to make tolerable the life of the seaman.

seamen has been declining, because all the best men have been driven out of the calling by its increasing hardships and discomforts. The Dingley Shipping bill is by no means a comprehensive or final measure. Many very necessary reforms are omitted from it. But it is encouraging because it shows that at last Congress has been roused to the need of some action in the premises, and because it may be hoped and expected that, now the way has been opened, other legislation of the same tendency will be enacted with less friction. In short, it may be regarded as a good beginning, while it is realized that much more remains to be done before our shipping will have equal opportunities with that of foreign countries.

THE ENGLISH ASSAULT ON BLAINE. The English press has almost plumed itself upon its inability to understand American politics. The action of the Republican National Convention has given it a conspicuous opportunity for the display of ignorance and contempt. One of the chief London journals announces in its largest type that "Mr. Sherman, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and an im-Democratic ticket; and in the next breath assumes that Mr. Blaine's majority at Chicago consisted in great part of Southern negro delegates representing no serious political strength. Even so well-informed a journal as The Spectator remarked that the convention, by throwing in his place, had divided the negro vote in the

South. The blunders made in regard to Mr. Blaine's political and diplomatic career are grotesque; but the most foolish writing is on the subject of the caucus and "machine politics." Blaine's nomination is denounced in London and throughout the Provinces as the work of "political bosses," and the "Government nachine," and as tending to perpetuate "the dominance of the American Caucus." For many years Englishmen in attempting to express their horror of American politics have stammered out the word "caucus," and then caught their breath. When, therefore, the London editor dismisses Mr. Blaine as " the incarnation of the Caucus," nothing remains to be said. Well, he is nothing more nor less than a caucus candidate; but it was not a politiciaus' caucus or an office-holders' caucus, or the caucus of the "machine"; for all these were against him. It was the people's caucus.

MR. BLAINE'S POLICY OF PEACE. How any human being ever possessed the undacity or the invention to attribute to Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State, a war policy, must remain a mystery. Every dispatch he ever wrote was peaceful. He made an effort, by summoning a Peace Congress, toward abolishing

war from the American Continent. His design was frustrated after he left the Cabinet. But he dispatch he wrote summoning the Congress is worthy of commemoration. We reproduce it below, and we venture to suggest that Republican journals throughout the country reprint it is the most effectual and conclusive answer to the foolish cry that Mr. Blaine's foreign policy tends to war. That policy aims to extend commerce and trade. Read the dispatch: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, November 29, 1881.

Six: The attitude of the United States with respect to the question of general peace on the American continents well known through its persistent efforts for years pas to avert the evils of warfare, or, these efforts failing, to ring positive conflicts to an end through pacific counsels or the advocacy of impartial arbitration.

This attitude has been consistently maintained, and al-gays with such fairness as to love my room for imputing o our Government any motive except the humane and disinterested one of saving the kindred States of the American continent from the burdens of war. The post on of the United States as the leading Power of the New World might well give to its Government a claim to authoritative atterance for the purpose of quieting disord among its neighbors, with all of whom the most friendly relations exist. Nevertheless, the good offices of this Government are not and have not at any time been tendered with a show of dictation or compulsion, but only as exhibiting the solicitous good-will of a common

some years past a growing disposition has been nanifested by certain States of Central and South America to refer disputes affecting grave questions of uternational relationship and boundaries to arbitration rather than to the sword. It has been on several such occasions a source of profound satisfaction to the Gov-ernment of the United States to see that this country is in a large measure looked to by all the American Powers as their friend and mediator. The just and impartial ounsel of the President in such cases has never been withheld, and his efforts have been rewarded by the precention of sanguinary strife or angry contention The existence of this growing tendency convinces the

tween neoples whom we regard as brethren. President that the time is ripe for a proposal that shall enlist the good will and active co-operation of all the States of the Western Hemisphere, both North and South, in the interest of humanity and for the common weal of Nations. He conceives that none of the Governments of America can be less alive than our own to the dangers and horrors of a state of war, and especially of war between kinsmen. He is sure that none of the chiefs of Gov ernments on the continent can be less sensitive than he is to the sacred duty of making every endeavor to do away with he chances of fratricidal strife. And he looks with hopeful onfidence to such active assistance from them as wil serve to show the broadness of our common humanity and the strength of the ties, which bind us all together as a great and harmonious system of American common-

Impressed by these views, the President extends to all he independent countries of North and South America an earnest invitation to participate in a general Congress to be held in the city of Washington on the 24th day November, 1882, for the purpose of considering and disassing the methods of preventing war between the Nations of America. He fesires that the attention of the longress shall be strictly confined to this one great ob cet; that its sole aim shall be to seek a way of permanently averting the horrors of cruel and bloody combat etween countries, oftenest of one blood and speech, the even worse calamity of internal commotion and civil strife; that it shall regard the burdensome and far-reaching consequences of such struggles, the legacles of jex hausted finances, of oppressive debt, of onerous taxation. of ruined cities, of p ralyzed industries, of devastated fields, of ruthless conscription, of the slaughter of menof the grief of the widow and the orphan, of embittered resentments that long survive those who provoked them and heavily afflict the innocent generations that come

The President is especially desirous to have it understood that, in putting forth this invitation, the United states does not assume the position of counselling, or at-tempting, through the voice of the Congress, to counsel, any determinate solution of existing questions which may now divide any of the countries, of America. Such questions cannot properly come before the Congress Its mission is higher. It is to provide for the interests of all in the future, not to settle the individual differences of the present. For this reason especially the President has indicated a day for the assembling of the Congress so far in the future as to have good ground for hope that y the time named the present situation on the South Pacific Coast will be happily terminated, and that those engaged in the contest may take peaceable part in the tiscussion and solution of the general question affecting in an equal degree the well-being of ail.

It seems also desirable to discialm in advance any purpose on the part of the United States to prejudge the issues to be presented to the Congress. It is far from the intent of this Government to appear before the Congress as in any sense the Protector of its neighbors or the prestined and necessary arbitrator of their disputes. The United States will enter into the deliberations of the Congress on the same footing as the other Powers repreested, and with the loyal determination to approach any proposed solution, not merely in its own interest, o rith a view to asserting its own power, but as a single member among, many co-ordinate and co-equal States. o far as the influence of this Government may be poten tial, it will be exerted in the direction of cancillating whatever conflicting interests of blood, or government or istorical tradition may necessarily come together in reaponse to a call embracing such vast and diverse elements. You will present these views to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, enlarging, if need be, in such terms as will readily occur to you, upon the great lasion which it is within the power of the proposed Con-

gress to accomplish in the interest of humanity, and upon he firm purpose of the United States to maintain a posttion of the most absolute and impartial friendship toward all. You will thereupon, in the name of the President of the United States, tender to His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic a formal invitation to send two commissioners to the Congress, provided with such powers on behalf of their Government as will enable them to consider the questions brought before that nody within the limit of submission contemplated by this invitation. The United States, as well as the other Powers, will, in like manner, be represented by two commission ers, so that equality and impartiality will be amply secured in the proceedings of the Congress.

In delivering this invitation through the kinister of Poreign Affairs, you will read this dispatch to him and leave with him a copy, intimating that an answer is desired by this Government as promptly as the just consideration of so important a proposition wil permit.

I am, etc., James G. Blaing.

Our wide-awake and always enterprising neigh. bor, The World, seems determined to win for its efforts at illustration the reputation of being, if not one of the fine arts, certainly one of the most liberal arts. Recently it kindly restored Dr. William H. Van Buren to life after he had been in his grave a year. In a single issue, the other day, it made Dr. Carnochan tall enough to mop his brow with the bough of an adjacent tree, and not only gave portant personage in Ohio," will support the Dr. R. Ogden Doremus one arm more than he has carried for years, but illustrated how dexteronsly he could use the lost member in pouring chemicals while looking in another direction.

Mind-cure is the fashionable Boston fantasy, and it is being discussed in the modern Athens with a solemnity which must positively enchant the foolover Mr. Lincoln and taking up General Logan killer. Mind-cure is a method of conquering disease by " resolving " that it is not present. For instance, a man has the toothache; thereupon he undertakes to persuade himself that it is in his mind instead of in his body; and the theory is that by this process he gets rid of it. The basis of the new doctrine is that matter is a manifestation of mind, or spirit, Following this theory out, it is argued that 'nobody can be sick if they refuse to believe that they are so. On the same principle it is held by the advecates of the new faith that poisons are only mischievous because they are feared. To this the opponents of "mind-care" might reply by asking how it is that when children or cattle eat poisonous roots, not having any suspicion of thom, the effects are precisely the same as though they had been eaten with suicidal intent. But in truth, the mind-cure will not bear analysis. It must be taken wholly on trust if taken at all, and it is curious to see how many people in Boston appear willing to accept the ridiculous proposition, and think it deserving of serious argument and experiment. It is to be feared that some of these good folks are in the condition ascribed to Festus; and what that was of course every

> We are glad to hear that The World has succeeded in getting people to subscribe for it even when they to not fold a copy of THE TRIBUNE inside. We have dways said that if The World was industrious, energetic and enterprising it would receive a share of the public patronage. We sincerely congratulate it upon its improved fortunes.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN. NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS UNITED AND EARN.

EST.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, Editor of The Jersey City Evening fournal.-The nomination of Blaine and Logan suits the Republicans of New-Jersey better than any other that could have been made. Mr. Blaine is unusually popu this State, and he will probably carry it, as the party is now united and, carnest in the support of our standard-bearers. The ourse of The Tribune meets with the warm approval of the members of the party. It was the only paper in New-York which was for Blaine first, last and all the time and The Eccaing Journal was the only afternoon paper within forty miles of New-York which took the same stand. The campaign will be a lively one, and if the Republican State Executive Committee does its duty, New-Jersey will surely take its place in the Republican

EFFECTS OF CHEAP POSTAGE. Heary G. Pearson, postmaster. - I see no perceptible to crease of business since the recent reduction of postage m periodicals mailed by the general public. Under the new law a paper weighing four ounces can be sent for one cent. I wish you would state distinctly that this new law refers only to newspapers, magazines, and periodicals that are issued at stated times, with intervals of not over three months. It does not affect periodicals sent abroad. The number of newspapers matted outside of the publication offices or news agencies, is not large enough to make any great difference in postage receipt son that almost everybody gets his papers from the publication offices or through the news-dealers. In Engand, where newspapers are not so cheap, a man matis his paper to his friend after he has read it; here, he throwsit away. Yes; I think the postage on drop letters might be reduced to one cent since the postage on letters to a distance has been reduced to two cents. It would be more uniform. I think three cents was little mough, however; for, considering the natural increase of business and population, our receipts do not show that the reduction on letter postage has caused an increase of business. A few people might write more letters because it is cheap," but the number is too small to

make any perceptible difference. RECALLING A JOKE OF HENRY CLAY'S. Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department -At a reception in Washington, before Henry Clay ran for the Presidency, I once saw Clay and James Buchana danging in the same cotillion. Neither statesman could dance well and the ladios were obliged to pull them into the proper places. When Buchanan had been turned about several times by his partner, Clay called out to but you make up for it in turning around." The speech caused considerable laughter at the expense of Buchanan who had deserted the Federal party to become a Demo

LICENSES TO SELL FIREWORKS.

Peter Serry, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles .-About 1,400 licenses have been granted this year, giving to dealers the right to sell fireworks at retail from June 10 to July 10. While the law empowers the Fire Commissioners to authorize the sale of freworks, it also lays upon the police the duty of preventing the use of fire works. It is hard for people, especially for boys, to un-derstand why it is wrong to use articles the sale of which is licensed. Perhaps that is one reason why the ordinances in relation to the use of fireworks are so gener-

INCREASE IN CANDY MAKING.

H. B. Winton, Editor New-York Confectioner. - Hov such confectionery is manufactured in this country ancan easily obtain the desired facts from our large manu facturers, it is almost impossible to get them from the thousands of small producers. According to the tables prepared in 1880 there were in the United States 1,450 establishments making confectionery. These represented a capital of \$8,486,874, and produced \$25,637,033 worth of confectionery. Since 1880 the capital has been increased to about \$10,000,000, and the manufacture to about \$32,000,000. New-York is the headquarters of the

CONCERTS AND LECTURES NEXT SEASON. James B. Pond, lecture agent. I have not made com-plete plans for next season yet. I shall probably arrange a concert tour for Miss Kellogg, to begin in the fall and include the principal cities. Then if Madame Trebelli comes over to this country again, as I expect she will, I a time Albert Smith inscribed upon a register at Chamoun shall manage her concert tour also. Mr. Beecher, of course, I shall have as usual.

PERSONAL.

Francis Murphy, during the seven weeks' campaign in Chicago which he brought to a close last night, has permaded about 11,000 persons to sign the temperance

The late Charles Braham was the last member on the English stage of a family that had occupied a prominent position there, and one member of which filled a still more promin at place in fashionable scolety. The first noted Braham was the father of Frances. Countess Wal-degrave, and his portrait was conspicuous in the famous gallery at Strawberry Hill.

It is told of Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, that once, lecturing before the sculor class on Leibnitz's theory of the reason of evil, he was interrupted with the question, "Well, Doctor, why was evil ever introduced into the world, anyway !" "Ah," he replied, "you have asked the hardest question in all philosophy. Socrates tried to answer it, and failed; Plato tried it, and he failed; Kant attempted it, and made bad work of it; Leibnitz tried it, as I have been telling you, and he begget the whole question; and I confess I don't know what to make of it myself."

Mr. Blaine will occupy at Mount Desert the cottage tenanted in former seasons by Senator Hale. The Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Luke'

his party in past years, but he has never bucked, and, flough seldom allowed to run, he has always pranced up amiably to the starting post. It cannot be supposed that the position of delegate-at-large to the National Conven-tion fills the measure of the General's ambition, but hope springs elemal in the human breast, and Democratic conventions have often done queer things.

Governor Cleveland enjoys, like all the rest of man kind, the benefit of the great 12w of compensation. The immortal Spriggs had scarcely untered his belief that the Governor's chances were waning and that it was high time for Spriggs to look around for a second choice wher the Hon. Robert Toombs announced that he was for Cleveland first, last and all the time.

P. E. Church, Brooklyn, will sail to-day for Europe on a

three months' leave of absence. He has been greatly

troubled during the winter and spring with a serious throat affection, but hopes to regain his health and voice after a season of rest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is no reason to doubt that General Durbin Ward

is now the happiest Democratic war-horse in the State of

Obio. The General has been shamefully maltreated by

General Butler feels the need of a loud and violent cohort at Chicago. "They come high, but we must have thom," says the General, and accordingly 200 volun-teers are to start from Boston by special train next Wetmusday evening, at his expense. The Boston Heruld reports that nearly one-half of the twenty-eight delegates will oppose Butler as a candidate in the convention if they can do so without injuring their future political prospects, and that he himself admits the probable loss of three or four.

It is intimated that Mr. Voorhees's willingness to sacrifice himself for his country and take the nomination for Governor of Indiana was not remotely connected with his apprehension that Mr. Hendricks will be a candidate for the "tall Sycamore's" seat in the United States Senare But Colonel Gray, to whom the nomination has been promised for the last eight years, is said to have proved obstreperous and Mr. Voorhees discreetly with-drey.

Judge Kelley, whose health and vigor have been completely restored, will sail for Europe on July 2 to spend a souple of months with his family, but will return in September to take the stump for Blaine and Logan. He is deeply interested in the campaign, of which he thinks the tariff will be the decisive issue, and he has no doubt that it will result in a brilliant Republican victory. Alluding to the despairing cry for Tiblen, Judge Kelley says: "These extraordinary zealous Democrata remind me of the Scots who carried their general at the head of their forces after he had been killed, from fear that if the fact of his death should become generally known the army would become demoralized."

A prominent New-York Independent, who has been largely quoted in the papers as vehemently opposed to Mr. Blaine on the ground of his personal character, has stated privately within a week that the talk against Blaine's personal character was all bosh; that he personally liked and admired him and believed that his ad-ministration would be the most brilliant the country had ever seen; but that he would not support any Protec-tionist. A great many of them think the same thing, but deny it when it is mentioned in the papers.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Several years ago THE TRIBUNE called attention to the Fairbanks house in Dedham, Mass., built in 1636 by Jonathan Pairbanks, and possibly the oldest house in America. A writer in The Boston Transcript suggests that some antiquarian society buy it and preserve it as historical relic.

Chattanooga takes five ear loads of watermelons a day. The population of that town will soon double up.—{New-Orleans Picayune.

The recently discovered gold minds at Bömmelő, in Scandinavia, are exciting a great deal of interest everywhere except in the town itself. The inhabitants smoke ong pipes, dring small beer and wonder what it is all

A Peoria girl was walking along the street with har best young man, when the latter was insuited by some street-corner loafors. The indignant maides premptly knocked two of them out of time, and walked on, sweetly remarking to the rest of the abashed crowd: "Write me down as one who loves my fellow-men."—| Peoria Transcript. script. W. H. Trenwith, of this city, is absolutely certain that

the world will come to an end on the 5th of July, 1885

and has written a pamphiet to prove it. He says: "On,

how are the people to be warned of the day that is now

at hand?" Mr. Trenwith might put an "ad" in the daily papers. That would certainly be a better way than to write a pamphlet which no one will read. Miss Bianche Howard made a National reputation by writing "One Summer." Some men write forty summers—and winters, too—without making as much as a local reputation.—[Norristown Heraid.]

The Philadelphia Times says that the Democrats have really no use for General Butler, and it wants them to subdue him. That is all very well; but the fact is that General Butler has plenty of uses for the Democrats, and if it comes to a question of subduing he is quite as likely

to be on the top as at the bottom. The Democratic papers of the Western States are ask ing the question, " Have we a Bourbon among us f" Look in the saloons.

Ingalls seems to be enjoying a boom in Georgia since he sat down on old Joe Brown. Somehow or other the Georgians cannot see the beauty, ability and sterling characteristics of Brown with the same breadth of vision that he does himself.—[Galveston News.

The defenct Foreign Site, of San Francisco, remarked

excess of virtue." But it was wrong. It came to its death by trying to show that a pint should hold a quart, and that everybody should have everything. Jack Cade's gospel doesn't flourish on the Pacific coast. A German savant has just discovered the remains of

prehistoric men near Prerau. The report of the discovery states that " the interest of the remains is increased by the discovery of a lower human law under a gigantio thigh-bone." Probably some too loquacious prehistorio orator was sat down upon by a prehistoric glant.

An exchange says that a Maine man recently discovered a live frog in his stomach. The question is, what was the Maine man doing down in his stomach!—[Burlington Free Press.

A German railroad was recently sued by the victim of a collision for heavy damages. The railroad company put in the plea that it had already given him heavy damages, namely, a broken leg. Yet people say that the Ger mans are not humorous.

The queen and three dukes are said to be the only persons in England who have services of gold plate. What became of that one which belonged to the Marquis of Steyne, and from which Becky Sharp ate when at the cubulnating point of her success I—[Boston Transcript. An asthetic saloon-keeper in Milwaukee keeps what is

known as a " slate," but he calls it " rosemary," because he says, it is for remembrance. For talk with the bark on, commend us to Editor Purcell.—(Pikeburg Commercial Gazette.

Put this away with the snake stories of the season. A party of men were recently digging in the bed of a dry tream at Americus, Ga., and at the depth of seven feet,

found a live alligator eight feet long. It was in a torpid when they found it. The Moxican women wear no bonnets, and a man sees exhibitions on the stage which would be quite shocking to the American theatre-goer.—[Boston Transcript. It is bad enough to have a stirring political campaign

in the hot weather, but another horror is promised of much greater dimensions. There is to be a war between the rival baseball associations, and they say they will keep the ball rolling to the bitter end.

Speaking of illiterate men running for public office look at McDonald, of Indiana. He doesn't know a Greek root from a Little Neck class: yet we don't believe he would make a bad President by any means. Cong ressman Lyman, of Massachuseits, opposes Logan, and call im "an illiterate person" because Logan says "can't" for "cawn't." The fact is, these fellows must cut loose from the notion that a man who doesn't sarrie, his words from the notion that a man who doesn't gargle his words is ineligible to office.—[Philadelphia Press.

A party of Pacific Coast Indians recently had a banquet at which they are fifty bushels of grasshoppers. This suggests a new field of usefulness for the Indian.

Louisville, Ky., has become disgusted with the stand ard time, and has turned all its clocks forward eighteen minutes to local time. The Sun's idiomatic question, "Who is Kelly for!" re.

minds The Rochester Post-Express of a story. Once upon the following sentiment:

They crowned him long ago."
But who they got to put it on
Nobody seems to know.

Whereupen Tuackeray, who happened to be the next distinguished visitor, added, on the same page:

I know that Albert wrote in a hurry.
To criticise I dare not presume,
But yet I think that Lindley Murray
Instead of "who" would have written "whom." The peoples' train this year will be in charge of a Penn-ylvania conductor—Conductor Jones. This is a renewed assurance that the train will arrive on time. There is will time for heartaing ones to get on board that train. Philadelphia Press.

The Princess Phynatelli de Cerchiara of Italy is serving

is a bar-maid in a Parts drinking place. The name of Miss Grace House, of Frement, Neb., is going all over the land as that of the lady who blew the biggest bubble at a recent seap-bubble sociable. It is well to be distinguished for something.—[Philadelphis Inquirer.

Dr. Cogswell, the San Francisco dentist, and his brase fountain, are still breaking out here and there in the futerior cities. Some municipalities have refused the fountain with Cogswell's bust added, and have told him to go to Jericho.

The re-election of James D. Warren, the Editor of The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, to the position of Chartman of the Republican State Committee, was a fit-